

The Calgary Weekly Herald.

VOL. IV.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1887.

NO. 210

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 8.—Hon. Tom White will arrive in Winnipeg on Monday. He had an interview at Regina yesterday with the board of Trade on the advantages of the Regina district for the experimental farm, the Long Lake railroad, etc.

Prof. Saunders leaves Ottawa immediately for the Northwest to select experimental farms. He will visit the different agricultural districts in the Northwest.

Winnipeg, Sept. 8.—There is practically nothing new in the railroad matter. Henry, the contractor, admits that the delay in the shipment of rails from Montreal arises through financial causes.

Winnipeg, Sept. 8.—The Canadian Pacific has reduced its rates on wheat to Fort Williams and Fort Arthur from all points in Manitoba from four to five cents per bushel. Some reduction has also been made in the Territories, but the Calgary rates remain unchanged.

A picnic held at Morris on Saturday under the auspices of "The Conservative Workingmen's Association" was a ridiculous failure. The association has really no existence save in name, but those nominally members of it were misled by one Gov. C. P. R. agent at Morris, into organizing the affair. The object appears to have been to have condemned the Red River Valley road. The attempt was a ludicrous failure. None of the federal or local ministers or leading politicians were invited or put in an appearance, but an altercation ensued between Capt. R. J. Whittle, of Winnipeg, and Gov. J. Macdonald in the latter being promptly suppressed.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Thompson arrived last afternoon from the Pacific Coast. They speak in glowing terms of Calgary.

Archbishop Tache and Fabre left for the Pacific coast this morning.

Hon. Tom White has returned and remains in the city until Saturday.

Premier Norquay and Hon. Mr. Laflamme are still in New York. It is understood they will remain there until they have completed financial negotiations for the Red River Valley road.

Lady Macdonald left for Banff this morning.

John McMurrie, an ex-newspaper man, committed suicide at St. Boniface yesterday.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 8.—A dispatch received today says that Mr. Norquay has raised one million dollars for the Red River Valley road, and if so the greatest obstacle to construction has been removed.

In the election for the Macleod district for the Northwest Council held yesterday, Haultain polled 183 votes at Macleod and Conybeare 1. At Lethbridge, Conybeare polled 147 and Haultain 12.

Manitoba ministers say they have no confirmation of the report that Norquay has raised a loan for the Red River road, but think it not improbable.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 7.—Lady Macdonald left yesterday morning for Banff.

Messrs. Thompson and Macleod left for the coast last night.

There are absolutely no changes in the railroad situation. The ministers have received nothing confirmatory to the report that Premier Norquay had succeeded in raising the necessary funds.

The Browning and Jenkins injunction cases both came up for hearing this morning. A great many lawyers are engaged and it is expected the argument will continue several days.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 8.—The argument in the injunction case will be continued this morning. But little was done yesterday save reading affidavits, etc.

Sir John Macdonald and Sir George Stephen are out with telegrams denying that Sir John was a party to the sending of the celebrated Stephen telegram to Winnipeg.

The conference of officers of the Hudson's Bay Company closed yesterday with a banquet in the evening. Hon. Tom White was among the speakers.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—Lady Macdonald leaves Ottawa for Banff today.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—An English cable intimates that Sir John will probably be the Canadian representative on the fisheries commission.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—Sir John Macdonald is visiting Toronto.

OTHER POINTS.

TORONTO, Sept. 8.—Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk, has been indicted for manslaughter in connection with the recent accident resulting in the death of two men.

INDIAN HEAD, Sept. 8.—Harvesting at the Bell farm was completed yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Henry Taylor, president of the Bank of London, has been arrested.

London Advertiser, Sept. 8.—"Henry Taylor is arrested" was the report that circulated rapidly around London last evening. The report grew in size as it travelled and the last word learned from a street gossip was that Henry Taylor was lying fettered hand and foot under the county jail. The friends of Mr. Taylor made light of the affair, and would not believe that the "financier" was under arrest. However, the facts of the case are: Yesterday Mr. R. M. Meredith made application to Judge Davis in Chambers, for a capias for the apprehension of Henry Taylor, ex-president of the London Bank. A lengthy discussion ensued between the

lawyers and the judge before the capias was granted. The debate was conducted in privacy. At the conclusion the document was procured and handed to High Constable Schram for execution. At 4 o'clock Schram set out with his warrant for arrest and took charge of Henry Taylor at his residence in London Square. Mr. Taylor took his arrest very coolly and refused to go to jail, saying that he would fix the business all right. The constable, however, would not leave him. Communication was established between Henry Taylor and Sheriff Glass, and the former was given until 10:15 to have the matter settled and the capias set aside. Mr. Taylor first appealed to the Ontario Investment Association for the protection they had promised him providing he returned from Alexandria Bay. A meeting of this association was called, but up to 10:15 no decision was arrived at. Sheriff Glass extended the time fifteen minutes, but still no action was taken by the Ontario Investment or any else to fix matters so that Henry Taylor would not be arrested. Then High Constable Schram, assisted by a posse of constables and detectives, took Mr. Taylor to the county jail in a cab.

There he prevailed upon Sheriff Glass to give him 24 hours from the time of his arrest to procure bail, and then started out to look for the necessary security, which, however, he failed to find.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8.—The Gazette intimates that the fisheries commission may yet be sufficiently enlarged to take in the territory question.

KEKOWAS, Ont., Sept. 8.—Two convicts in the Government penitentiary named Kelly and Seymour escaped today, taking to the lake in a boat owned by Warden Lavell. During the afternoon Warden Lavell and his men searched for the escapees, but without success.

When the boat was found it was empty, and the convicts had fled. The warden and his men searched for the escapees, but without success.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

AN IMMENSE SUBSIDY FOR THE C. P. R. ARRIVED.

INQUEST AT BATTLEFORD—Lost a Lake Superior.

WINNIPEG COLLABORERS.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 8.—At Minneapolis yesterday, Winnipeg defeated the London stricketer.

SHOOTING A SUBSIDY.

The Imperial Government has consented to the granting of a subsidy of \$44,000 to the Canadian Pacific railway for carrying mails to and from the coast.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Ed. McDonald, the noted Chicago leader, made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to escape from custody yesterday.

EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—It was stated in Commons last night that the Imperial Government was considering a plan for the emigration of Crofters in considerable numbers to the Canadian Northwest.

IN CONVICTION.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—Sir John Macdonald has been consulting the Governor-General in Toronto on the fisheries question.

INQUEST AT BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, Sept. 8.—The inquest held on the body of Dr. Miller resulted in a verdict of temporary insanity.

LET ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The schooner Niagara encountered a heavy storm on Lake Superior last night, the crew of ten men and the captain's family were lost. The ship was one of the worst ever experienced on the lake.

MAJORITY'S MAJORITY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Haultain's majority in this district, all places included, is 1:2.

INJECTION ARGUMENT.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 8.—The argument in the injection case is still proceeding and will not conclude this week. Among other points of defence is that courts have no power to grant an injunction against the crown.

MAUD 8.

On Monday, August 10, Mr. Bonner drove Maud 8, to wagon, drive and wagon weighing 272 pounds, a mile on his three-quarter track at Tarrytown in 1:14 1/2. The great mare was sent along only the last quarter, which she trotted in 31 1/2 seconds. On the following Saturday Murphy came down from Rochester and hooked her to a sulky and drove her an easy mile in 2:10 1/2. This was the second time she had been so sulky this season, as Mr. Bonner, who has conditioned her to a hair, always drives to wagon. On Saturday, August 20, Murphy went to the farm again, but as the track had just been freshly harrowed it was not deemed good judgment to string the mare out on it.

The queen was given a warming up mile in 2:25 1/2, and was driven a second mile in 2:15 1/2, last half in 1:04 1/2. Three performers attest that Maud 8 has not lost her speed. Mr. Bonner and John Murphy think that she is a greater mare than she ever was. The temptation to allow the queen to try and lower her record is strong but no decision as to what will be done has yet been reached. Mr. Bonner owns the best record now, and the effort to get a still better record involves risk and trouble. But should Maud 8, again appear in public it will not be for purse or wager. Her owner's views on this point are inflexible.

—Turf, Field and Farm.

BOLD BILL SMITH

GOES ON A TEAR AND GIVES THE POLICE A HARD TUSCLE.

BILL SMITH, one of the free and independent ranchers of the Elbow, came into town yesterday to have a little diversion. He had it. Bill is somewhat notorious as a master of the meanly art and many stories of his prowess are told. When Bill gets on a tear it takes about seven policemen to tame him, so he calculated that as the town only had three guardians and the Mounted Police were away after Deerfoot, he could run any kind of a show he liked. He started in early and was seen stretched on the sidewalk basking in the sun. A policeman Barker came along and Smith asked some very sneering and insulting language to him. Barker called the Chief. They tried to reason with Smith but he was too far gone for that, so they cuffed him and dragged him to the lock-up. Smith, however, did not intend to stay there if he could avoid it. Shortly after 6 o'clock Constable Burton for a drink and as soon as the door opened on him he said "good evening" to Burton and walked off. Up town he borrowed a horse belonging to Jas. Vetter and started for home across the Mission. Barton did not like the way Smith had treated him so he got a horse and followed him. Chief Ingram and Constable Barker did the same. They overhauled Smith about half way across the Mission and made him dismount. The police then proceeded to shake him, but he resisted and knocked the officers down as fast as they came near him. Finally the Chief grew weary of being laid out so he drew his revolver and warned Smith that the show must close. The latter then submitted but he refused to walk to the station and the police had to get a carriage for him when he went peacefully. He was arraigned before His Worship this morning and fined the enormous sum of \$3 and costs. Smith is an ex-policeman.

GLEICHEN, Sept. 6.—A settler who arrived from the south last night reports to have seen Deerfoot, the Indian who is wanted by the Police, going south in the direction of the Blood reserve. He was accompanied by two young bucks. Mr. Regg, the Indian agent, telegraphed to the Police at Calgary that Deerfoot had disappeared. A large force of Police are expected here tonight but they will be disappointed as the bird has flown. The Indians will have a big laugh.

TORONTO, Sept. 6.—The Toronto Industrial Exhibition was opened this afternoon by the Governor-General.

PAIDOFF, Arizona, Sept. 4.—The latest reports from the Pinto Basin confirm the killing of Sheriff Mulvren with five of his deputies. Eleven of the outlaws were killed also. The Texasburies were arrested by Sheriff and were freed again from custody by the Graham's. In the fight that followed the sheriff and five of his deputies were killed. Of the outlaws nine of the Graham's and two of the Texasburies were killed. The governor has decided to order out the militia.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Detroit still leads in the race for the national league pennant, having won 35 games and lost 35; Chicago 33 won, 38 lost; Philadelphia 34 won, 41 lost; New York 34 won, 41 lost; Boston 40 won, 40 lost.

BATON, Wis., Sept. 1.—Today 2,000 people saw Jay-Eye-See test one of the fastest miles ever made on a half-mile course. The first quarter was made in 36 seconds, half mile in 1:09 1/2, three-quarters in 1:39 and the mile in 2:17 1/2. A strong Northwesterly blew down the back stretch directly in face of the horse, and it is thought that 2:15 would have been made with favorable circumstances. The time is the same made by Dexter some years ago. It has never been broken on a half-mile track but once, when Barus made it in 2:16 1/4 at Toledo.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Lucky Baldwin's pet horse "Lucky B," fell on Sheepshead Bay track while being exercised yesterday, in what at first seemed a fit. Veterinary Surgeon Sheppard, who is attending the horse, pronounced the attack cerebral spinal meningitis. Prompt treatment reduced the spasms so that they were little more than tremors late in the afternoon, and the animal may recover, but it is doubtful if he ever will race again. He was to have run today.

MARIION, Ind., Sept. 8.—Yesterday 300 men and women prohibitionists descended on the saloon of Ira J. Smith, at Fairmount, 10 miles south of this place, and with picks, axes, crowbars and hammers reduced the place to kindling wood. Two months ago the same building was wrecked by dynamite, the inmates having a narrow escape with their lives.

Including Saturday's games the standing of the clubs in the League race is as follows:

Club	Won	Lost
Detroit	51	35
Chicago	51	35
New York	55	41
Philadelphia	54	44

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The decision of the supreme court of Illinois in the anarchist case is to be given today. The general belief is that the sentence of death will be confirmed.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Sept. 8.—H. M. Dutton and John McMahon wrestled here this afternoon in harness, collar and elbow, for the championship of the world. Dutton won the first and third falls and the match.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 8.—Minneapolis is excited over the arrest of Lon Murray, charged with making a criminal assault upon the person of Mary Sylvester, of Swan River. The girl and her sister formerly worked for O. S. Gates, of Excelsior, and he swore out a warrant for Murray. The latter runs an employment bureau on Hennepin avenue, and the Sylvester girl called upon him for employment. He took her to the house of Mrs. Sawyer, on Third street, where, to escape his advances, she jumped from a window in the third story to the ground, and was seriously injured, her hips being dislocated and several ribs broken. She is being carefully tended by friends and Murray is behind the bars. His case was laid over until September 16 for the grand jury. The bail is placed at \$2,500. Dr. Kivington reports the victim's condition as very low, with but little possibility of her recovery. Already generous citizens have subscribed over \$500 for the relief of the sufferer who so nobly defended her honor at the risk of death.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 6.—The C. P. R. and Manitoba and North-Western will run another large excursion to Manitoba leaving Montreal and Toronto on September 22d.

CABLEGRAMS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—At the Derby September meeting today the champion breeder's foals stakes, about five furlongs for two-year-olds, was won by Chaplin's colt by Hermit, out of Hazeldean, by a length and a half. J. J. Bibby's colt second and A. Taylor's colt third; time 1:04 1-5.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The theatre at Exeter took fire last evening during the performance of "Romany Rye." The occupants of the pit after an awful struggle escaped, but many of them were greatly injured. There was only one exit from the gallery and the crush there was terrific. Scores were trodden under foot and were suffocated. The fire escape was brought to the windows and many inside were rescued. The scene inside the theatre when the fire broke was one of indescribable horror. Strong men implored the audience to keep cool, but it was impossible to check the frantic rush. The theatre hose was brought into use in a few minutes but the water had little effect on the flames. The actors and actresses were taken from the windows with ladders. They lost everything except what they wore at the time. One hundred and thirty-eight bodies have been recovered. Thirty injured survivors have been taken to the hospital.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Further reports of the Exeter theatre disaster do not diminish the magnitude of the horror. At least 100 lives were lost. In one part of the gallery alone 50 bodies were found.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The arrest of ex-President Taylor, of the Bank of London, was a general surprise as it is believed he returned from the States under the pledge that he would not be arrested. It seems that when the Ontario Investment troubles began, Mr. Meredith, who caused the arrest, obtained from Taylor a written pledge guaranteeing the payment of \$15,000 as indemnity of any loss that might be caused him as a shareholder. He had Taylor arrested under the belief that he was attempting to evade the pledge. Taylor made an attempt to get bail and is now in the debtor's cell awaiting an application to the court on Monday to quash the

capias on which he was arrested. It is said the Bank of Toronto has agreed to take over the Petrolia branch of the Bank of London, but will not touch the other portions of the business.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—English girls are coming out as grand swimmers. Five little maidens swam a race of eighty yards at Portsmouth this week, and made wonderful time. Miss Dempsey, who won, went through all that water in 1 minute and 25 seconds, and Miss Coombe, who was second, daughter of the former champion of England, came in only three yards behind. Miss Johnson started from the scratch in a mile race in Sweden, and beat both male and female swimmers, some with 100 yards start.

Bicyclists are going mad just now on record-breaking. Dubois, the Frenchman, has this week beaten every previous record between two miles and twenty-one miles, the latter distance having been accomplished in 59 minutes and 15 seconds.

Dubois yesterday beat the two-mile record by 8 seconds, and he has made twenty-five miles in 1 hour, 10 minute and 34 seconds.

A HERALD representative went to the Blackfoot Reserve on Saturday for the purpose of learning the exact state of affairs in regard to the Deerfoot matter. All kinds of rumors were current in town and the report that a large force of Police had been ordered to surround the reserve seemed to indicate that some trouble was expected. At the reserve, however, the Indians appeared to be as quiet and peaceable as usual. Crowfoot and many of the sub-chiefs were spoken to in regard to Deerfoot and they said they were "willing to give him up, but the young men would not tell where he was and they could not find him. It was ascertained from another quarter, however, that the whereabouts of Deerfoot was definitely known, in fact that he was hiding in the bush about a mile and a half from Agent Regg's house. He does not intend to give himself up nor allow the chiefs the privilege of surrendering him. The police are, however, maturing plans for his capture which probably will be effected tomorrow night. About 50 mounted men, under command of Col. Herchmer, left Calgary at 1 o'clock today by train and will reach the reserve tomorrow. Insp. Wotton and Dr. Pare accompany the detachment. Fifty men from Macleod and Lethbridge are on the way and will surround the south side of the reserve to prevent the escape of Deerfoot in that direction. The Calgary detachment will watch the north side. If Deerfoot can be located after dark he will be quietly arrested and there will be no disturbance, but it is just possible that the approach of a large body of police will excite the young men to such an extent that they will shoot fight.

DEATH OF THE MAN THAT SHAKES.

The Blackfeet, though not at all excited or inclined to hostility, are nevertheless dissatisfied with recent events, and their attitude towards the Government's representatives has undergone a change. The Indians have all along been taught to believe that the Police were their friends, and that the Government would always treat them well. They are unable, though, to see an example of this in the High River shooting case, the victim of which died and was buried yesterday. The Indians say it is not right to let the man that killed an Indian go free (Thompson is out on bail) while the Indian "The Meat" is kept in jail at Calgary for shooting a white man in the arm. They don't desire the "bail" feature of the white man's law, and positively refuse to see any justice in it. There has been a lot of talk among them over this affair, and their manner toward the whites has changed to suspicious and distrust. The Blackfeet are nearly all armed with Winchester repeating rifles and many of them have revolvers. They have plenty of fixed ammunition and laugh at the efforts of the Government to keep it from them. They say it might just as well be given them on the reserve and save them the trouble of going to the States for it. But they get all they want. Agent Regg says the Blackfeet have fully 1,000 horses and are well equipped.

As't Commissioner Herchmer spent Sunday on the reserve, talking to Crowfoot and his councillors. They were loud in their protestations of loyalty and said they had no intention of giving trouble. One old chief was affected to tears and said the young men were mad to act as they did. The Colonel returned last night but left with the detachment today.

THE COUNCIL met last night and accepted Geo. Leaches tender for veneering the fire hall. The light question was left over as was also the tank matter.

BATTLEFORD, Sept. 7.—Dr. Miller, of the N. W. M. P., at this place, was found in his room yesterday with his brains blown out.

MACLEOD, Sept. 7.—Haultain's majority is 119, with Stand-off and New Oxley to boot from.

BATTLEFORD, Sept. 8.—The following further particulars are learned of the terrible self-destruction of Dr. Miller, of the N. W. M. P., by blowing his brains out. He had been about his duties all day as usual and at 5 o'clock treated a serious case, after which he returned to his quarters and during the absence of the servant undressed himself and put cotton around the room to prevent his blood from splattering the walls. He then laid down on the bed and with his toe pulled the trigger of a Snider rifle. The charge completely blew off his head from the chin up. The deceased was unmistakably insane.

NEWBURN, Ont., Sept. 8.—Nearly all the business portion of this village was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Life in Siberia.

There are many grades of prison life in Siberia. The lowest sentence is to simple banishment for three years, and the hardest to hard labor for life. The simple exile without imprisonment is appointed to live in a certain town, district or province, and must report to the police at stated intervals. He may engage in certain specified occupations, or rather in any occupation which is not on a prohibited list; for example, he may teach music or painting, but may not teach languages, as they afford the opportunity for propagating revolutionary ideas. He may become a merchant, farmer, mechanic, contractor, or anything else of that sort and it not infrequently happens that exiles enjoy a degree of prosperity in their new homes that they did not have in European Russia.

Exiles and their sons have become millionaires in Siberia; a former Vanderbilt of Likoutsk, the capital of eastern Siberia, was the son of an exile serf, his enormous fortune having been gained in the overland tea trade. Many exiles become so attached to Siberia that they remain there after their term of banishment is ended, but it should be understood that these cases are the exception rather than the rule. The wife and immature children of an exile may follow or accompany him at the expense of the government, but cannot return to Europe until his term of service has expired. The object of exile is to furnish a population to this sparsely inhabited region, and it goes without saying that a family man is much more likely to be a good citizen when his wife and children are with him than when they are thousands of miles away. The obnoxious name of "prisoner" or "exile" is never applied to the banished individuals; in the language of the people they are called "unfortunates," and in official documents they are termed "involuntary emigrants."

Of those sentenced to forced labor, some are ordered to become colonists; they are furnished with tools and materials for building a house on a plot of ground allotted to them and for three years can receive rations from the nearest government station; but when the three years have expired they are expected to support themselves. If they were sent to the southern and western fertile parts of Siberia, there would not be a severe one, but the most of these colonists are assigned to the northern regions, where the support of life from tilling the soil or from hunting and fishing is a matter of great difficulty. Those who are kept in prison and sentenced to hard labor are employed in mines, mills, foundries or on the public roads; many of them wear chains which extend from a girdle around the waist to each ankle, and effectually preclude the possibility of running away. Their life is a hard one, as their food is coarse and often limited in quantity; it is not enough under kin-hearted overseers and superintendents, and a terrible where the masters are cruel, which happens altogether too often. In the time of the first Alexander and the Emperor Nicholas, the treatment of the prisoners in Siberia was more severe than at present, but even to-day there is great opportunity for amelioration.

An experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

A PIG SPEAKS.

The Owner Thereof Goes on Her Way Rejoicing.

The present theater, the Bouffes Parisiennes, in the Passage Choiseul, was originally founded by Comte, the ventriloquist, in 1827, under the name of Theatre des Jeunes Eleves, several actors of reputation including Hyacinthe, Francisque and Colbran, having commenced their career there. While strolling through a village near Chalons on a marked day Comte came across a peasant woman with a pig for sale, and offered to buy it, inquiring the price. "Sixty francs," she replied; on which a voice, apparently issuing from the animal's throat, declared that he was only worth five francs. Startled by this unexpected avowal, the woman uttered loud cries, and appealed to a garde champetre, who was standing by, for protection against the sorcerer pointing to Comte—who had bewitched her pig. That functionary listened to her complaint with stolid gravity, and, unwilling to incur any personal responsibility, decided on referring the matter to the Mayor of the locality, who, when the case had been stated, asked Comte for an explanation, and could hardly believe his ears when the pig—at least, so it seemed—affirmed that he was glad of an opportunity of expressing his admiration of the skillful ventriloquist, Signor Comte. The affair, meanwhile, had made a great noise in the village, and the Mayor's suggestion that the reputed conjurer should give a performance that evening in an out building suitable for the purpose was eagerly responded to by the inhabitants, part of the proceeds being liberally handed over to the owner of the pig, who went on her way rejoicing.

Something New.

Two Belgians, Colonel Renard and Mr. Notthomb, the latter professor of telegraphy in a technical college, have just made known a wonderful discovery—namely, a portable telephone, whereby telephoning is made easy on open ground from any where to any where, by means of a copper wire worked by a small but astonishingly powerful generator of electricity. In warfare soldiers could carry the wire, and would be able to communicate with others by simply throwing the wire on the soil and rolling it around a sword fixed in the ground to form a circuit, and then speaking through a small box. The said telephone also acts as a telegraph, and can be used as a substitute wherever telegraph wires are out. Experiments made between Brussels and Antwerp show the transmission to be so perfect that a sound can be heard even at several yards from the receiver.

Sleeping Cars on a Horse Railroad.

The longest street tramway in the world will be that which is to connect a number of towns near Buenos Ayres, South America, and which will have a total length of 200 miles. The road will also be exceptional in that sleeping cars will be run upon it for the comfort of the passengers. Horses will be employed as a motive power, instead of steam, because horses are cheap, fuel is dear and the people are slow. The price of two tons of coal will buy a horse with its harness. The sleeping cars and all the other equipments of the line are being supplied by the Philadelphia company.

New to use Pianos in Summer.

"In the hot weather a piano should not be placed in a damp room or left open in a draft of air, for dampness is its most dangerous enemy. It causes the strings and tuning-pins to rust and the cloth used in the construction of the keys of action to swell, whereby the mechanism will move sluggishly or often stick together. Continual dampness will also injuriously affect the varnish and raise the soft fibers of the sounding-board, thus forming ridges. Extreme heat is scarcely less injurious. A piano should be closed when not in use, in order to prevent the accumulation of dust, pine etc., on the sounding-board, and yet it should be opened occasionally and daylight allowed to strike the keys; otherwise the ivory may turn yellow. An India rubber or cloth cover should protect the instrument from bruises and scratches. Moths may be kept out of a piano by a lump of camphor wrapped in soft paper, placed in the inside cover. A new piano should be tuned at least once every two or three months during the first year and at longer intervals thereafter.

THE CITY PHARMACY

SIGN OF THE MORTAR.

NEW NAME

NEW STORE

NEW GOODS.

S W TROTT

is now in good running order in his new premises with the largest and most complete stock in the territory, purchased in the best establishments in the Dominion.
DRUGS & CHEMICALS.
STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES,
COMBS AND
A FULL STOCK OF DRUGGIST'S SUPPLIES.
Price as low as the lowest.

Remember we guarantee everything as we represent it.

Dispensing a Specialty.

Orders by Mail filled by return.

S. W. TROTT,

Member, Ontario College of Pharmacy, Ex-Officio of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A GREAT

12 HOUR RACE!!

GO AS YOU PLEASE

3 Hours a night for four nights, AT

CLAXTON'S STAR RINK

Commencing at 20 o'clock

SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Ending 23 o'clock

SEPTEMBER 28TH. '87.

Entrance fee \$10, open to all comers.

For particulars address

F. J. CLAXTON,

Box 196 Calgary.

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Having now secured a

FIRST-CLASS

Staff of hands from the East I am

P-R-E-P-A-R-E-D

To turn out

First-Class Work

on Short Notice.

Ladies Riding Habits

Made to Order in

the Latest Styles

W. CARROLL,

West End Tailoring Establishment, 213

TAILORING.

I wish to intimate to the people of Calgary and vicinity that I have purchased the Tailoring Business, lately carried on by Messrs. Richardson & Kerr, and intend continuing the same. I have bought one of the

Largest and - Nobbiest Stocks

Of English, Irish, Scotch and French Wollens, ever brought in to this territory. These goods are all bought for CASH and will be sold

FOR - CASH - ONLY

And at the lowest possible margin. It is my intention to turn

out Clothing, that for style, workmanship and price, cannot be approached by eastern houses. I have engaged

MR. KERR, whose reputation is already established as

cutter, and will guarantee every garment cut by him.

I have already increased the staff and will employ none

but First-Class Labor. My stock is arriving daily, and

I would ask that anyone wanting a really nobby suit to come at once and look through my stock before placing order elsewhere:

W A DIER, Merchant Tailor.

STEPHEN AVENUE, CALGARY.

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Commencing Oct. 5 coaches will leave Calgary on Mondays arriving at Macleod Wednesdays. Leave Macleod on Thursdays, arriving at Calgary on Saturdays.

For passenger or express rates apply to

G. L. KING & CO., CALGARY.

OR WAE. BLACK MACLEOD.



PUBLIC - NOTICE.

Whereas it is stated that squatting to some extent is being done on the lands under lease to the

British American Ranch Company,

situate on both sides of the Bow River, west of Calgary, the public are hereby notified that the Government will in no way recognize such squatting, the Company having recently relinquished township 24, in ranges 2 and 3 west of the 5th meridian, on the understanding that its rights to the remainder of said lease would be fully protected.

A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy Minister of the Interior. Ottawa, August 30th-1887. daw22-61

LIVE STOCK AGENTS.

John Swan & Sons, 227 Duke St., Glasgow, Scotland. John Gibb & Sons, 18 W. Smith St., London, England. J. Henry Smith, G. F. H. Stock Yards, Point St. Charles, Montreal, P. Q., representing the above firms, will be pleased to furnish full reliable information regarding markets, freight rates, etc., to intending shippers to Great Britain. Correspondence solicited. 16 sept 1887

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FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISION STOREHOUSE

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Our New Stock of comets, and dress improvers, are to hand and marked off comprising the latest and most approved styles of the Simpson and other makes.

In Dress Goods, Prints and Muslins,

You will find all the latest fabrics, shades and designs with trimmings to match.

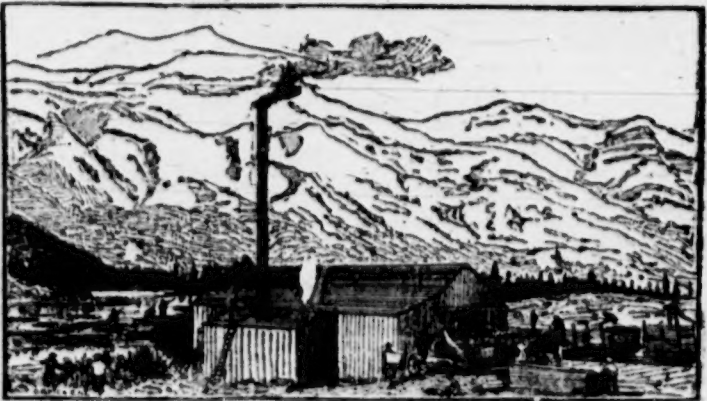
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is unexcelled. Our fine suits could not have a more perfect cut, neatly trimmed, and beautifully finished at prices that can't be beat.

Remember it pays to Investigate our State-ments.

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The Best.

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FOR THE CALGARY DAILY AND WEEKLY HERALD. BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE NORTHWEST.

A FUNERAL PYRE.

Cremation of a Hindoo Rajah at Etretat, France.

Etretat has a sensation in the death of a real Hindoo Prince. This personage was the Rajah Abu Sahib-Koondoo, who lately arrived there from Nice with a suite of twelve persons, all natives of Hindostan. The Rajah left his own country in search of medical relief from a tumor in the throat, which some months ago already threatened his death. The renown of French surgery had reached his ears, even in his palace on the shore of the Ganges. After having been comfortably settled at Nice for some time he was suddenly forced to leave by the advent of the cholera. His condition had become worse instead of better, and a long list of doctors had proved their inability to cure him.

When the moment of the supreme agony approached and his servants knew that he had not ten minutes longer to live, they lifted him up from the bed and laid him down upon the ground, for, according to the precepts of Hindudism, the soul of the dead must first come in contact with the soil before it can go forward to the next stage in its march towards perfection. A stone jug was placed under the head of the dying Rajah and the he breathed his last.

The relatives and domestics of the deceased Prince declared that his body must be burned according to the Hindoo rite. They applied to the Maire of Etretat for permission to carry out this rite. That functionary was at first much perplexed. There was nothing in the manual of magistrates that related to cremation; neither the Code nor the Constitution mentioned it. He finally, however, telegraphed to the Prefect of the Department; the Prefect consulted the Minister of the Interior and the funeral rite was authorized.

The decomposition of the corpse had been very rapid and the case had become an urgent one. The Maire merely exacted of the Hindoos the greatest discretion.

On Tuesday night, in the presence of that worthy magistrate and of several doctors among them Dr. Kennedy, an American, the body was carried down to the beach at the foot of the high cliffs, where a funeral pyre had been prepared by the Hindoos. It was in the form of a couch and was composed of alternate layers of logs and chips, the latter being well saturated with oil and petroleum. On top of this was a bed of hay and upon this rested the departed Rajah. Then the logs and saturated chips were piled up as high as the tower and the pyre was applied at the summit.

The process of combustion lasted from 2 o'clock to 6 in the morning. After it was over, the friends and servants of the deceased performed diverse ceremonies. The ashes were divided into three parts. One was cast to the winds; the second was thrown into the sea, and the third was gathered into an urn and will be taken home to the native country of the Rajah.

A few of the habits and residents of Etretat were present at the spectacle, but a much larger number hurried down to the beach soon after rising from their beds to view the remains of the funeral pyre and to gather some mementoes of the event. A little of the ashes was still visible, and the soil about the spot still gave forth an unusual heat.

Habits of Cats.

Some cats will not only jump high enough to rattle a latch or touch a door-knob, when they desire to gain an entrance to a house, but have even been known to exhibit intelligence enough to push open a door, or raise a latch and open it, as effectually as a human being could perform the same feat. I once knew of a goose that would spring up and catch the string attached to an inside wooden latch, open the door, and walk in and up to the fire as deliberately as any one of the family. To him the latch string was seldom out, except by way of experiment. It could hardly be said of him "he staid as a goose."

Cats are full of curiosity; and if a new chair or other piece of furniture is brought in when they are out, as soon as seen, they walk around it, smell of it, and touch it; sometimes climb up on it, sit awhile, and go off satisfied. When hungry, they lick out the tongue, elevate the tail, and follow some one around, or pull at the clothing of the arm, or lap to attract attention to their wants. The tail is lowered, when satisfied with eating or with drinking. Scratching at the door is their sign for wanting to go out, also. The same sign on the outside indicates a desire to get into the house. If the door is partially open, "special pleading," in a cat's way, to get in, is shown by a proposition of the tongue, beneath the nose, or a look and a gentle mew.

Shaking the head or jerking the foot is not only an effort to free the feet or ears from water, but is a sign of disgust or dislike; the degree measured by the energy of the action.

Flashing the head is an effort to attract attention, as well as a sign of friendship and familiarity. Purring is an emotional satisfaction or an anxiety. A large yellow cat of ours used to follow her owner to the meadow, sit on a log till the milking ended, and return with the milk— a case of clear selfishness, for he wanted milk, and always received it.

Profits of General Grant's Book.

The \$194,600 which Mrs. Grant has received from the sale of her husband's work represents seventy per cent. of the gross profits on the publication, which have thus amounted to about \$270,000. The gross receipts from the sale of the work have amounted to not less than \$500,000. There have been about 1,250,000 copies of an average of 300 pages each, which has sold at 40 cents a copy, and of which the net profit has been \$194,600. The book has been used for text-books in many of the best schools in the country.

How the Exiled Emperor Fared at St. Helena.

M. Charles Monselet has discovered in the memoirs of Careme, a famous cook, some interesting details of the life of Napoleon at St. Helena. He has given those to the world, after expressing a conviction that it is not without interest to know what a tyrant can eat. Napoleon's house staff, taken with him from France, included a maître d'hôtel, a chef d'office, a head cook and a pastry cook. Four Chinese servants were added on the arrival of the exile and his attendants at the island. The nationality of this supplementary staff is cause of grief to Careme, who says: "M. Lepage (the chief cook) was doubtless the first French cook to find himself in such a difficult position—four Chinese men to assist him in his work! I repeat it, this position is the worst that could try a purveyor for the table; still, they set to work with the four Chinese. Apparently Napoleon was not a troublesome animal to feed. He had a particular liking for blood pudding, and they let him have all he wanted. Other favorite dishes were: a veal escalope, such entrees as could be fried vol-au-vent, and, being an Italian, macaroni in all styles of serving. His breakfast usually consisted of a porridge made from sorrel or from any thing else, provided it was cooling; served with lamb well broiled and served with thin gravy, a small roast fowl or two cutlets and sometimes vegetables, but those raised on the island were good for nothing. For dinner, a partridge, one reeve, two entrees, a roast, and the indispensable sweetmeats and pastry. Sir Hudson Lowe provided the materials, and, of course, these were detestable, according to Careme, who says: 'The poor cook for the Emperor as often made unhappy by receiving a lean fore-quarter of beef, while the Governor kept the hind-quarter for himself. There was no game on the island. Two or three times a year partridges and pheasants would come, but the Governor would grab them for his own table, and sent very few to the Emperor.' Napoleon had his whims. One day he ordered 'a soldier's soup.' The cook, astonished, did not think it necessary to answer the demand literally, and made a soup with a very little bread, so light that the beans could be seen. Napoleon was not so easily humbugged. He sent for the cook.

"I believe that you were a soldier?"
"Yes, sire."
"Then you must know very well that this is not a soldier's soup."
"Excuse me, sire, I believed—I thought—"

"That will make me a better one to-morrow."

The cook did not repeat his performance, and the next day served a soup so thick with bread and beans that a spoon could be stood erect in it. Napoleon was satisfied, but he ate very little of it, and never called for it again. And then Careme propounds this philosophical query: "What was the purpose of this great Captain in ordering a soldier's soup?" At another time Napoleon ordered from his Chinese retainers a dinner of Chinese viands. But he could not touch it.

SUBJECTS OF THOUGHT.

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FOR SALE

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This is a grand chance for horsemen, as the stock is pure and will be sold at the lowest prices. Apply to

B. A. BANCHE CO.,
17801st Cochrane Alb.

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Offices all through Canada and in London, Eng., New York and Chicago.

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On all orders of \$10 or over, providing they contain 5 lbs. of Tea at 30c per lb., and not more than 25 lbs. Sugar; and on all orders of \$20 or over, providing they contain 10 lbs. Tea at 40c, or over and not more than 25 lbs. Sugar.

Write for our Price List.

J.G. MILLS & CO.

Tea Merchants and General Grocers,
NO. 208 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG
P. O. BOX 418.
We are registered your letter.
Mention this paper.
May 4-17

NOTICE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the undersigned will within two months from the date of this notice apply to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories of Canada, for the incorporation of a stock company, under the ordinance entitled "The Companies Ordinance" of the Northwest Territories of Canada.

The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Bow River Stock Company, Limited." The objects for which incorporation is sought are:—the acquiring by purchase, lease, hire, or otherwise, lands or cattle ranches in the Northwest Territories of Canada, the buying, selling, breeding, raising, or otherwise dealing in cattle, sheep, horses, and all other kinds of live stock in the Northwest Territories of Canada, the raising, buying, selling, and otherwise dealing in all kinds of grain and farm and dairy products and generally the carrying on of all agricultural, farming, ranching and dairy operations, the construction and carrying out of all buildings, mills and other improvements considered necessary or advisable in the interests of the company; the purchase and carrying out of all business assets and property of any other company, person or persons carrying on business similar to the business of the proposed company; and generally the doing of all such things as are incidental to or are considered advisable for the purposes of the company.

2. The chief place of business of the said company will be at the town of Calgary, in the Northwest Territories of Canada.

3. The capital stock of the said company will be \$25,000.

4. The number of shares will be 100, and the amount of each share \$250.

5. The names, residences and addresses of the subscribers are as follows:—Walter Cleveland Wells, City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Merchant; Eugene Norman Brown, of Cochrane in the Northwest Territories of Canada, Farmer; Mr. Robert Macdonald, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Merchant; and Mr. J. H. Macdonald, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Merchant.

6. The names and addresses of the promoters are as follows:—J. H. Macdonald, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Merchant; and Mr. J. H. Macdonald, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Merchant.

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House Brand—Same on Right Shoulder.

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The Calgary Herald

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ALEX. LUCAS, Business Manager.
C. F. EWEN, Editor.

Lucas & Ewen, Publishers.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1905.

WHETHER ARE WE DRIFTING.

Mayor King's personal organ says that \$10 was a heavy penalty for Bill Smith's little escapade the other evening. Such a bill statement is extremely silly and simply has the effect of confirming in people's minds the suspicion that different men have different ideas in regard to justice. Many times during the last few months offenders of a certain class have been dealt with so leniently that the prosecution was looked on pretty much as a joke, and we question whether there is an evil-doer in the town today who holds the police court in terror, if even respect. Little wonder that the citizens should object to the reduction of the police force, which does so much to prevent crime, when the chief magistrate exercises so little restraining influence and affords the police so little backing in the discharge of their duty. The rapid strides which immorality has made in this community during the present year are really appalling and unless some strong hand is put forth to stay its course, this town will soon have acquired an unenviable reputation. It is important that an independent Police Magistrate be appointed for this place, and we trust the Government will give it due consideration in the near future.

An eastern exchange says it is estimated that 1,500,000 head of cattle have perished from the drought this summer in the great beef producing States, and a beef famine is anticipated in consequence.

The surveys for the Sault Ste. Marie canal are being pushed rapidly, and it is within the limits of possibility that the work of construction will be begun this year. The canal will supply an immense water power.

Rains unprecedented for August are falling in Northern Texas. One week ago at Waco prayer meetings were held to pray for a cessation of the long drought. Last night people on the low lands were moving out of their homes to keep from being drowned.

Is consequence of the large number of accidents to Alpine tourists, the Austrian Minister of the Interior has invited the Alpine clubs of that country to express views as to the expediency of prohibiting inexperienced tourists from taking dangerous routes, and devise, if possible, other precautionary measures.

A French savant has propounded a theory that coal was originally a liquid generated by the decomposition of inferior vegetation in an atmosphere highly charged with carbonic acid. The carbon of the jelly-like mass thus formed, after passing through various transformations into asphalt, petroleum, bitumen, etc., finally assumes the form of coal. The author cites various facts connected with the occurrence of coal, which, he thinks, are better explained on his theory than by the usual one.

A curious phenomenon in the shape of a plague of ants is reported from Nancy, France. The insects were immense in size, some having wings, but the majority wingless. They fell in such large numbers that the inhabitants thought that they were having a repetition of one of the plagues of Egypt. The thick black flakes kept pouring from the air from five until six o'clock in the evening, and every district in the city was soon covered with what has been described for want of better expression, as "living black hail." It is supposed

that the rain of insects was the forerunner of the violent storm which swept over Nancy on the next day.

STOCK JOURNAL. Thirty-two thoroughbred stallions have been imported into this part of the country this season and a large number of suitable mares have been brought in from British Columbia, Montana and England, which make a good showing for one summer's importation of fine stock. Scrub breeding is a thing of the past and we are glad to see that our breeders have dropped it, if they but continue to improve as they have done this season, it will not be long before Alberta can boast of as fine horses as any in the world.

TRICKS. There is danger in using old milk, decayed cheese, stale fish and other food substances in which the process of decomposition has commenced. Fish are found to be most dangerous in the first stages of decomposition. As no antidote has been found for these poisons the only safeguard against them is to take care that the food used is perfectly fresh, and in the case of milk, which readily absorbs exhaled from substances that are near it, to see that it has not been allowed to stand in the neighborhood of decomposing animal matter. The housewife will now see that she has a scientific reason for choosing none but the freshest fish and for rejecting milk or cream that has contracted any bad flavor.

The ranching business in the United States is not in a very promising condition just at present. The London Statist gives the reports of nine companies, of which seven paid dividends in 1884, six in 1885 and two in 1886. From sales of 77,000 cattle in 1885 three companies fell to 50,000 in 1886, and the fall in the average price per head was nearly in proportion. The losses from the severe weather this winter will probably show a more marked reduction of profits. Two reasons are given for this falling off, the first being that in many cases the business suffers from not being under the personal supervision of the owners. The second is that, while an immense amount of capital has been put into the business, it has not been properly applied. Too much has been spent in the acquisition of large tracts of land, and too little in improvements for storage and shelter. In fact, the idea is gaining ground that the ranch system is not the most economical method of raising beef, and that the best results can be obtained by the small stock raisers on properly improved farms.

After his return from Gleichen Governor Dewdney spoke as follows of the troubles: "It is all important that when an Indian breaks the law he should suffer for it. With regard to Deerfoot, I consider it very fortunate that the police did not arrest him at the time. They could not have arrested him without shooting, and as the shooting at High River had occurred only a short time before, and the Indians were greatly excited, I think it would have prevented the good understanding arrived at. It is likely to lead to serious results if the Indians think the white men privileged to shoot Indians on sight. The Indian has been taught to believe that there is the same justice for him as there is for the white man, and it is imperative that faith in this matter should be kept with him. The Indians that sneak away from their reserves and commit acts of depredation are just the scum of the reserve. They are despised by the rest of the band. They naturally do not interfere with settlers who are near enough for police protection, but commit depredations on those who are remote from it, and at places where there is a chance for them to get away with their plunder, and it is impossible to have policemen at every man's door."

Mr. MONTGOMERY FREW, the Wyoming cattle king, writes to the Pall Mall Gazette respecting the depression in ranching in the Northwest: "What would I do? I would move and move quick, stock, lock, and barrel, into the British Northwest. There is a country as large as all Texas, tributary to the Northern Pacific railway, and only a small corner of it, in Southern Alberta, stocked at all. If I were the Scottish investor, who is often a man of sense, and who has invested some seven millions sterling in 'the cow,' I would try to settle this ranch question and the crofter question at one and the same time. Migrate the crofter by thousands into fertile Manitoba, and migrate the cow to be cared for by the crofter; there is ample room for both in Manitoba, whereas there is not room for

either as things are whether in Scotland or in Wyoming. In five years the crofter could pay for the cow, and with good interest, out of her increase. Such a project is quite feasible. I would contract to drive cattle from Mexico to Manitoba for ten shillings a head. Crofters won't emigrate to grow wheat at any such prices as those now obtaining, but mixed farming, with lots of live stock, would relieve Scotland, save the lives of our cows, and build up the Dominion. Scottish companies, after a little talk, would be capable of such action, but as to English shareholders, they will, not move."

THE INDIAN FIST.

It is to be hoped for the future of this country that the drama which is going on between the Blackfeet and the Mounted Police will result decisively one way or the other. It must be decided whether settlers are to be permitted to live in peace and safety or whether the Indians are to be allowed to drive them all out of the country. Among the settlers along the line, between this and the Blackfoot reserve, there is not one who has not suffered more or less from the depredations of thieving redskins, and a good many have actually been kept poor from year to year by the Indians robbing their fields, their pastures and their dwellings. In not a few instances women have been frightened and children knocked about by the cowardly devils, who, when the men are absent, do just as they please around the house and farm. So bold have they grown in their devilry that they enter houses at will and compel the inmates to give them food and clothes. And the best is never too good for them.

In vain are complaints made to the Police. They say: "Swear out an information and we will arrest the offenders," but how is a woman, or a man either, to recognize one savage from another and trace him to the reserve or elsewhere to identify him? The Indians know there is no danger of apprehension so long as they do nothing worse than steal.

We are not alarmists; we do not think our words should deter a single man from coming to this glorious country but for the sake of the settlers now here we feel it a duty to call the attention of the Government to the true facts at the present time, so that whatever complications may arise with the Blackfeet they will know that there are other interests to be considered besides the Indians'. That matters are quite as bad as we have stated them we know beyond doubt. Even the large ranchers complain loudly of the Indian nuisance, and how must the isolated settler feel when he is besieged by a hungry band? The cunning Indian makes a great show of injured innocence and righteous indignation when he fancies the law is unjust in not hanging a whiteman for shooting an Indian who would have added cold-blooded murder to the crime of theft; and the Government officials encourage them by saying: "Wait and see what the law will do." We have said before, and we mean it, that the Indians must be taught that if they go off the reserve they must not plunder settlers' houses under fear of being shot if detected in the act.

Nails on their Gloves.

Of course there is absolutely no means of judging the relative powers of the ancients and moderns in the "noble art of self-defense." That the ancients, especially the Greeks, did box, and that most avowedly, we know. So far from using gloves to lessen the damaging effects of their blows, or even from using simply the power that nature and training had given to their fists, they increased this by tying straps of hard bull's hide around them when clinched, and sometimes even attached nails and lead bullets to these to make their blows more deadly.

They also usually, but not always, fought continuously until one of the combatants gave in, "rounds" apparently not being to their taste. But, although there seems to have been this savagery about the contests, it by no means follows that a "scientific boxer" of the present day would not be able to hold his own in one, if a trial were possible.

Snakes in Georgia.

Murray is a dry county, and the boys say that the snakes and moccasins are so bad that they (the boys) are obliged to buy some liquor. The Spring Place Times says it is not a rare occurrence to hear of some of the boys crying halloo at the Carter ford, on Coosawatie River, to know if the river is too full to cross. And if they are told that it is, they say that it is better to risk crossing a little high water than to have the moccasins or be bitten by a serpent, so they plunge in and swim across, and on they go to the still, which is just across the line in Gordon County, and they are not there long until they begin to pour the vile stuff into them, and by the time they return to their homes they have sure enough been bitten, and that poor old father or mother can very readily see the serpent of all serpents entwined around their child.

A Queer Pardon Story.

Queer things happen in this pardon business. Historian L. B. B. Proctor, author of "Bench and Bar" and several other standard works, was telling me the other day of a peculiar pardon case under Governor Seward. Mr. Proctor was a student in Governor Seward's law office in Auburn when Judge Samuel Blatchford was a partner of Seward. A man and his wife had been convicted of a crime, and both were sent to State Prison. He was sent to Auburn, and she was serving a term in Sing Sing. Sympathy had been aroused for the woman, and a petition signed by many influential names was presented to Governor Seward for her pardon. After mature consideration he decided to grant it, and on his way to New York one day stopped at Sing Sing and delivered the pardon papers himself—an unusual thing. The woman's name was Francis, and her husband's name was Francis. She was handed the pardon and walked out, feeling that the masculine form "Francis" appeared in the pardon, she took a train at once for Auburn and presented the pardon to the Warden, with the statement that she had just been pardoned by Governor Seward, and been allowed to bring her husband's pardon in person. The Warden looked at it. It called for the release of the man, and he was brought out, handed the pardon, and allowed to go free. When Governor Seward found out the mistake he thought it better to say nothing about it, and the prisoner was never returned.

Labour in Japan.

Perhaps it is because amusement is considered so important in Japan that labor makes but slight demands upon the energies of the people. A sojourner in that happy land writes:

"The year before last I had to employ two plasterers to repair a place in the wall of a house, where a piece of plaster of two feet square had fallen out. The two artists turned up at ten o'clock in the morning, and, sitting down upon a couple of empty wine cans, lit their pipes. At about half-past ten one approached the damaged place within a yard, took a mental photograph of it, and sat down again. At eleven o'clock a mutual friend appeared, who was warmly welcomed, and after smoking a pipe or two, amused them by standing upon his head, and by that time they had got very hungry, and made a pause of two hours for tiffin. Pipes again. Then the one who had carefully sounded the wall, knocked another piece of plaster down. Pipes again. By five in the afternoon they had made the hole about three times the original size, and were so thoroughly exhausted that they left off. Next day a stray drop of water—wherever it may have come from—lighted on one fellow's nose, and made; them conclude it was going to rain, so that no work could be done in the afternoon. Well, to cut matters short, those two square feet of plaster—that is, river mud—cost me three dollars, though wages are but forty cents per day."

Policemen belong to the aristocracy.

A Summer Bed-room.

The "Art Age" gives the following attractive description of a summer bedroom: "An inexpensive and prettily furnished summer bedroom has the floor covered with cream white and green matting, which has a pattern of large white and green blocks alternating. This matting can be bought for sixty cents a yard—is a yard in width, and is of the softest variety. A dado of the same matting put on with small brass nails, surrounds the walls, which are tinted a pale green. The iron bedstead is painted white, and covered with a spread of white satin lined with pale green cambric. The pillow shams are the same, the are bed draperies of satin, unlined, and drawn back by green satin ribbons. In two shades. Serim curtains are at the windows and are looped back and tied with green satin ribbons. The window shades are cream linen, fringed. Long narrow boxes, painted green, stand upon the outer ledges, ready for the flowers and vases to be planted therein. One or two cream white Japanese gut rings, in size about six feet by three, are upon the matting floor. These rings are very handy to have and have a charming effect. The furniture is of pine, painted a pale green, and on the table are artificial roses of cream lined with pale green. A pretty little cane sofa has a cushion covered with green floral pattern, and the rocking chair has similar cushions, tied with green satin ribbons. The heavy doors have been taken off, and in their place are blind doors, painted green. The commodes, white, marble topped, have been painted a green color to match the doors, rather darker than the rest of the room, and are draped with the serim, lined with green, and caught up in the centre with green ribbons, making two graceful festoons. Some simple ornaments and upon the mantle, over which hangs a pretty water color, framed in white and gold. In front of the fireplace stands a small screen of bamboo lattice work, lined with green.

This room is charming from its simplicity, freshness and good taste.

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KNOX CHURCH (Presbyterian)—Rev. J. C. Herdman, B. D., Pastor. Services, 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. Communion service quarterly on the 1st Sabbath in March, June, September and October. Sabbath school and Bible class, 9 P.M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P.M.

ST. MARY'S—Mass every morning at 8 o'clock. In the church and at the Convent at 8:30. On Sunday's mass at 8:30. High mass at 10:45; evening services and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, 7.

METHODIST CHURCH—Sunday services, 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sabbath school and Bible class 9 P.M. Class meeting at the close of the morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Young People's Association Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. F. Betts, Pastor.

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GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL—Atlantic Ave. Nearly opposite the railway station. The most comfortable hotel in Calgary. First-class meals and good attendance. Good bar and pool room in connection. Every effort made to secure the comfort of guests. Room 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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LARGEST and
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GUESTS COMFORTABLE.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

JOHN B. RIVET offers for sale a lot and a building on McTavish Street, south of the C. P. R. Tracks, also a lot on the Mission and one building. Sept 9/05

HOUSES TO RENT.

HORRORS OF THE BASTILLE.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE GREAT FRENCH PRISON.

The Awful Symbol of the Wrongs of the French—How Prisoners Were Thrown Into a Living Tomb—Based to the Ground.

July 14 is the French Fourth of July. The Bastille was built by Charles V. in 1533. For more than 400 years it was the last argument which the French kings had used to convince their subjects. Eight massive round towers connected by walls of tremendous thickness, the whole surrounded by a ditch 25 feet in depth—this was the gloomy forbidding prison that had come to be in the sight of Frenchmen the perpetual, awful symbol of their wrongs. It stood to them as the embodiment of power as potent as the pretense of their kings—the power of God himself; it represented a cruelty as profound and implacable as that which the teachers which tyranny fostered declared was to be the portion after death of all who disobeyed the justice of which it was the terrible instrument. Into the gloomy mass of this frightful prison had been plunged generation after generation, the wisest, purest, bravest, best of the people of France.

Did a man dare to protest against the doctrine that the people were born to toil for kings, priests and nobles, he was sent to the Bastille to change his mind, or to mad within its damp and rayless cells. Did genius utter some thought that had not first been submitted to the censors of these same kings and priests and nobles, that Bastille opened its jaws to him and he came not forth till he had learned to keep to himself the truth that was in him, did some father have a daughter, some husband a wife, that kindly or aristocratic lust coveted, and did he stand between the purity of that daughter or wife and a shame that was worse than death, into the Bastille he went, perhaps never to come out alive. "The man of the iron mask" was no myth to the people of France. He stood for a class. His story was the story of thousands. The mask was but the symbol of the complete loss of identity that fell to the lot of countless prisoners in the centuries during which the Bastille cumbered the earth.

If only the advocates of patriotism, the children of genius, the defenders of domestic virtue had been smothered in the Bastille, it might have stood centuries longer. But the hands that held the keys of that prison reached forth in 1789 as they had for generations and took the substance of the people to lavish the proceeds thereof upon favorites. Who were these favorites? There were 130,000 of them who held office in the service of the church. There were 140,000 nobles who did nothing except to live upon the labors of the people. One-fifth of the land belonged to the church, one-fifth to the nobility, one-fifth to the commons and the king. This left the 20,000,000 of common people the owners of two-fifths only of the land. But it was the poorest land in France that the common people were allowed to own. The richest and best of it belonged to the few. Speaking upon this point, Talleyrand says: "It the land of the privileged) comprises almost all the large and handsome buildings, the palaces, castles, convents and cathedrals, and almost all the valuable movable property, such as furniture, plate, objects of art, the accumulated masterpieces of centuries. We can judge of it by the portions belonging to the clergy. Its possessions were valued at nearly four hundred millions of francs. The income from this amounted to 80,000,000 francs per annum; to which must be added the *dîme* or tithe, 12,000,000 francs per annum; in all, 92,000,000 francs, a sum which must be doubled to show its equivalent at the present day, and to this must be added the church contributions and the usual church collections.

The theory of the government was the same as in the days of Louis the XIV. As our own historian, Hildpath, has said: "The theory reduced to a formula ran thus: It is the duty—the business—of the state to teach men what things to do, and of the church to teach them what things to believe. As for men, it is his business to be governed. That is—and was—the object of his creation." There were, then, in the sky of human affairs in France a few stars of the first magnitude, but no other stars. There were a few thousand of the favorites, and millions upon millions of nobodies. In 1789 the nobodies were without food, without clothing, without hope. Their oppressors had wine, peacocks, brains, jewelled raiment, their pompousness. They owned among them some dozen in all of protection-made poets, artists and scientists. Much good were these poets and scientists to a people who had been protected from the sin of knowing how to read.

But one day, that of July 14, 1789, the people, rather than starve to death, enter a protest against the representatives of the tattered idea in government, and Louis the XVI, his nobles and his priests look into the hell of the French revolution.

When the Bastille fell men were blinded by the onset of it and groped wildly about in their righteous wrath that sought to revenge the wrongs of ages. What wonder if in this groping and striking they touched the innocent with the guilty? The hated things of all time had been doctored, and along with them went many noble and beautiful objects that it would have been better could they have been saved. A wrath that would not stop until the last stone of the Bastille was leveled on the ground, was a wrath that had no time to discriminate. It was a wrath which Carlyle has described as "truth clothed in hell fire."

The site of the Bastille is now marked by a lofty column of bronze dedicated to the memory of the patriots of 1789 and 1830. The key of the Bastille was sent by Lafayette to America. Washington, and it is now kept in the office of the minister to whom visit. Mr. Vernon, a stick a fitting juxtaposition. The key is the mark to a ground that serves better than any other imaginable one, to bring out the true figure of Washington's ideal of the world's past emancipations.

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First-Class Accommodation
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Only place in town where
you can get a
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Telephone your order to
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GOOD DRY WOOD
For sale, Cut to suit
purchasers, and delivered to any place in town at reasonable rates.

Orders left at McDonald's Stable will be promptly attended to.
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NASH DOORS
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REPAIRING DONE AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

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PARLOR AND
PEASY CHAIRS
All kinds of furniture at rock bottom prices.

Largest Stock Territories

NOTICE

It is hereby given that, in pursuance to rule 15 of the Council of the North West Territories, an application will be made to the North West Council at its next session for an ordinance to incorporate "The Calgary Gas and Water Works Company, with power to lay gas and water pipes within the Municipality of the Town of Calgary, and to do all things necessary for the supply of the said Municipality and inhabitants thereof with gas and water." Dated this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1887.
ALEX. LUCAS,
On behalf of applicants.

Jas. Bannerman.
Wholesale and Retail
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FEED,
PROVISIONS,
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All kinds of Canned Goods and General Groceries at very low prices for CASH.

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has a full line of the celebrated B. Laurence's Spectacles ground scientifically from clear and Pure Pebble or Optical Glass, especially manufactured for the purpose. They are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age and to retain perfect vision. They are especially recommended by the most eminent of the faculty. Every pair of Spectacles and Eyeglasses is marked "B. L." Amongst the testimonials will be found the names of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Medical Association of Canada, the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Surgeon-General Bergh, Dr. Grant, of Ottawa, Dr. Eyerson, of Toronto, and almost every leading Physician in Eastern Canada. Call on the undersigned for book of testimonials.

S. W. Trott, Druggist, Calgary, Alb. ta

New Photographic Studio

A. J. Ross, of Ross, Best & Co.

the Winnipeg Photographers, has fitted up a First Class Studio in Capt. Gowin Building, Corner Atlantic Avenue and Osler Street.

He is now prepared to make all kinds of Photographs from "Carte de Visite" to Life Size. Guaranteed as good as any in Canada. Please call and see samples and judge for yourself.

HAYING TOOLS.

MACHINE :: OIL.

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LINE

AT

GRANTS.

COFFEE IN THE CONFEDERACY.

The Various Substitutes Tried in Turn-Coffee Seed as a Beverage.

Coffee had been almost the sole table beverage of the south, and no privation caused more actual discomfort among the people at large than the want of it. There was nothing for which they strove so eagerly and unceasingly to procure a substitute. Few, indeed, were the substances which did not, first and last, find their way into the coffee pot. Wheat, rye, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, dandelion seed, okra seed, perimmon seed, melon seed are but a few of the substitutes which had their turn and their day. "A fig for the difference between Rio and rye," said the wit. "Kureka!" cried an enthusiastic newspaper correspondent. "Another of shakies which holds the south to the commercial thall of the world is severed. Let South America keep its Rio and the antipodes its Java. It is discovered to be true beyond peradventure that as a beverage the seed of the sea island cotton cannot be distinguished from the best Java, unless by its superiority; while the seed of the ordinary variety is found to be not a whit behind the best Rio." What a flutter of excitement and joy it raised in many a household—and doubtless, the scene in some was typical—of the great national plant, the very symbol of the Confederacy, was indeed so many sided! It gave us greater confidence, if it were possible to have greater, in the power and possibilities of the south, now that cotton, the great king, had had another crown laid on his brow.

No opportunity was the discovery, too, that it struck us as almost a divine revelation, indicating the interposition of Providence in our favor. So eager were we to test it—or rather to confirm it, for it was too good not to be true—that we could not await a real time. Residing in North Carolina and up the country, we had never seen any sea island cotton, but the prospect of being confined to Rio was by no means appalling. A pickaninny was forthwith hurried off to the cotton patch, then sparsely flecked with newly-opened bolls. The apronful of precious stuff, now a veritable manna, was hardly indoors before a dozen hands of all sizes and colors were tearing, picking at the discredited fiber, in quest of the more priceless seed. The Rio was made and drunk. Despite the sorghum sweetening the verdict was unanimous in its favor. I hope that the communication of this stupendous discovery to our neighbors added as immensely to our happiness as to our self-importance. But if in the last respect we sinned, retribution could not have been lagged; for although, owing to the fact that happily, the revelation of disappointments and humiliations is less abiding than the opposite feelings, I am unable to tell exactly why and when we returned to parched bran, it is nevertheless true that we did.

Recipes for making "coffee without coffee"—when the real article was alluded to, strong emphasis on the word left no doubt as to which kind was meant—were extensively advertised in the newspapers, and in some instances sold by canvassing agents. But rye, okra seed and melon or ran held in the home ran the popular favor. Those who could afford an infinitesimal quantity of the real article, counted out by the grain to flavor the substitute, were the envy of the neighborhood. A cup of pure, genuine coffee would in the eyes of many have instead of across the mouth, because the foreign substances between the teeth should always be removed. A smooth brush rubbed backward and forward will not do the work. A piece of fine silk pulled between the teeth is the best thing to clean them, as it will remove all foreign substances and a decayed spot may be easily detected, because the roughness will cut the thread. Metal toothpicks, knife blades, pins, etc., are bad for the teeth. Quill tooth picks are better than wood, for wood picks frequently splinter and injure the gums.

"Are some of the teeth more liable to decay than others?"

"The lower teeth are less liable to decay than the upper because they are bathed in saliva, which tends to preserve them."

"What are false teeth made of?"

"They are made of porcelain now. Some years ago they were made of ivory, and sometimes the teeth of small animals were altered in shape, but neither of these methods was satisfactory, as the teeth soon became saturated with the fluids of the mouth and were then discolored and offensive. But porcelain teeth look natural and are not influenced at all by the fluids."

"How long have artificial teeth been used?"

"Not a good many years. Horace mentions them, and they were found in the tombs of the Egyptians. The teeth of mummies have also been found to be filled with gold. In the early part of this century jewellers and silversmiths made artificial teeth. Dentists were introduced into the United States by a Frenchman named DeMare, but he was soon followed by an Englishman named Whitcomb. I have seen a set of teeth made for Washington in 1773 by a man named John Greenwood, who carried the teeth out of elephant's tusks and put them together by spiced arsenic. These are now made of pure gold, silver, platinum, silver, and several other materials. Great advances have been made in dentistry within the past few years and it is seldom absolutely necessary to pull teeth."

"How are artificial teeth held in a person's mouth without a plate?"

"By means of gold bands which are attached to the sound teeth on either side. As many as five or six teeth in a row are sometimes put in in this way."

"Is pure gold used for the purpose?"

"Pure gold is used. A five-dollar gold piece generally rolled out in the proper thickness, and then strips of the required width are cut. I do not advocate this method of fastening teeth, because I think it injurious to the natural ones. It is too much strain upon them. But there would be little necessity for artificial teeth if people would watch their mouths and have their natural teeth attended to whenever it is necessary."

CALGARY, BANFF, ROGERS PASS

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General Wholesale & Retail Merchants.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to LARGE BUYERS.

Fresh Maple Syrup and Sugar just arrived.

LARGEST STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES WEST OF WINNIPEG.

Agents for the Calgary Brick Works

A LARGE STOCK OF BRICK NOW ON HAND, HARD AND SOFT.

Call and Leave Your Orders.

A. FERLAND, & CO.

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Powder
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Get ready for September 1st. and leave your orders for

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL

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25^P cent DISCOUNT
MIDSUMMER SALE

Crown House

All our goods have been marked down and will be sold for the next thirty days at discount of Twenty-five per cent for cash, to make room for fall shipments. Some of our fall shipments are now on the road. We have greatly reduced our prices in

Ready - Made - Clothing

The ordered clothing department is under the management of Mr. Y. C. Kiteley, an experienced cutter from the eastern cities, who will guarantee to give general satisfaction.

Ladies - Dress - Goods

And all Ladies Goods especially good value. Staples best in town. House furnishings, carpets, oil cloths, window shades, rollers and all furnished. We make a special line of

Gents Furnishings ! !

Finest stock in the town in shirts and drawers, in silk and bathrigan, also ties, gloves, collars, white and colored shirts, hats etc. Call and see us.

HENRY COLLINS.

Notice of Removal

Henry Bloomfield, plumber, etc., has removed his workshop to Atlantic Avenue West. Pumps, hot and cold water pipes, tanks, cisterns and hot air apparatus fixed upon the most improved principles.

H. B. calls particular attention to his patent Tube Well, the only means of ensuring a supply of perfectly pure water, cheaper and quicker than the old mode of sinking wells. Manufacturer of the Calgary Earth Closet, a necessity in every house, specially adapted for use in the Northwest. A perfect deodorizer; certified as the best earth-closet yet made and recommended by every architect in the city.

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For sale in Car Load lots or per ton delivered.

TERMS---STRICTLY CASH.

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HULL, TROUNCE & COMPANY.

Dealers in all Kinds of Meat

BEEF,
MUTTON,
PORK,
VEAL



GAME
and
FISH
in
SEASON.

Wholesale Orders Promptly Attended to. Special terms made with Hotels and Boarding Houses. Close cuts on Car Lots

ANY READER who finds a blue cross upon this notice will take it as a friendly hint that it is time he paid his subscription to this paper. Readers who don't find a blue cross there are at perfect liberty to put one. Send for receipt.

The Calgary Herald.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1887.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

MR. HENRY COLLINS is expected home tomorrow.

REV. O. FORTIN has consented to remain in town till Monday, and will preach in the English church on Sunday evening.

REV. G. H. LONG, of Edmonton, and Rev. Mr. Vrooman, of Red Deer, are in town.

TAKERS will be a meeting of the subscribers to the gold prospecting fund at the Royal tonight at 8 o'clock. Enough shares have been taken to warrant the commencement of operations. Everyone interested in the project should attend the meeting tonight.

MESSRS. T. GILROY and Archie Campbell, two Winnipeg insurance men, are in town today. They have been to the coast. Mr. Gilroy is deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of Donald and has a strong inclination to commence a crusade against the wickedness of that besighted burg.

At the Royal: J. Bremner, J. Adamson, Glover Bar, Miss Edmondson, Glasgow, A. A. Hiddell, P. Haller, Rev. Geo. H. Long, Edmonton, W. A. Vrooman, Red Deer, Fred. Hume, Hamilton, Mrs. W. E. Green, Peterboro, Mrs. E. J. Walton, Medicine Hat, Mrs. J. H. Cavanagh, Lethbridge, Thos. Gilroy, A. Mc Campbell, Winnipeg; Harry Thatcher, Donald.

From Saturday's Daily.

MRS. HOBART, sister of Mrs. Dr. Laferriere, died today.

The contract for the exhibition hall was let to Oliver Goodwin for \$353.

JUDGE ROULEAU arrived home this morning from his trip to Battleford with Hon. Mr. White. He looks as if the trip agreed with him.

SHOOTING blackbirds within the corporation is unlawful and Chief Ingram arrested an unsuspecting citizen this morning for the offense. The Mayor dismissed him with a warning.

REV. JAMES WOODSWORTH, superintendent of Methodist missions in the Northwest, and Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Brandon, will arrive in Calgary tonight and will conduct the services in the Methodist church tomorrow morning and evening.

One of the workmen employed by Mr. McTavish the Alberta and Athabasca Railway contractor, arrived from Red Deer today. He says they have completed the grading of one mile and are awaiting further orders. It is expected that some of the directors will be here in a week or so but no reliable information as to whether the road will go on this fall or not can be obtained. Every body hopes it will.

A most unfortunate shooting accident occurred at the barracks last night. Sergt. Fury was preparing to leave for the west and had a lot of traps in his arms. Among them was his revolver and holster and it slipped off on to the floor where it exploded. The bullet went through the bottom of the holster and struck Miller B. in the back causing a serious wound. The bullet has not yet been extracted.

BISHOP WHIPPLE, of Fairbault, Minn., will arrive from the west tonight and remain in Calgary tomorrow. The Bishop is one of the most distinguished preachers of America, and it is to be hoped that he will be induced to take part in the services of the Church of the Redeemer tomorrow. On his way west Bishop Whipple preached at Anthracite, and there he heard him declare his sermon to be the grandest they had ever heard. Mrs. Whipple accompanies the Bishop.

INSR. WOTMAN returned from the Blackfoot reserve last night. He went there for the purpose of inducing Crowfoot to give up Deerfoot, the Indian who escaped last week. Insp. Wotman returned without the prisoner so it is to be presumed that the Blackfoot are not yet in a mood to take back water. Asst. Coms. Herchmer leaves for Gleichen tonight to make a final demand for the surrender of Deerfoot. He is bound to have him at any cost.

It is reported that the police authorities are determined to take Deerfoot and that all the available force has been ordered to Gleichen at once. Sixteen men arrived from Regina last night and fifty have been ordered from Macleod. It is also said that all the police at this post are under orders to move at a moment's notice, and doubtless their destination is the Blackfoot country.

From Monday's daily.

MR. W. BAILLIE, of the Tribune, went east this morning, report says, to be married.

MR. FLAHERTY, C. P. R. agent at Gleichen, is leaving that place, much to the regret of the people of that pretty burg. Mr. Flaherty is going to the coast.

MR. ISAMOR BAYARD, the late good-looking and gentlemanly owner of Hull, Troncoe & Co's, returned last night from a visit to some one else's parents in Montreal. He brought with him a car load of live poultry and intends him roasting hereafter.

MESSRS. SHELDON, Bailey, Rich, Geola and Martin got home from High River last night. They were very tired and hungry and were glad to get back. The street

ing was good and they bagged 145 ducks, but they are mostly small and poor. Prairie chickens are very scarce.

At the Royal: W. H. Merritt, Toronto; Col. Irving, Victor Ranch; J. B. Dalton, Winnipeg; B. K. Chaffey, Winnipeg; Edgar Dudley, Charnmouth, Eng.; Jas. Woodworth, J. P. Wilson, Brandon; J. W. Mordey and wife, Hamilton; Bishop Whipple, Mrs. Giffman, Minnesota; Miss Bredin, Morley; J. W. Vaughan, Bow River Mines; A. I. Hodgson, Sheep Creek; B. Johnson, W. H. Smith, Toronto; T. D. Milburn, England; M. Moses, R. Stewart, Winnipeg; W. J. O'Connell, Victoria; Leonard Palmer, Banff.

THE Right Reverend Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, alighted from the Atlantic Express on Sunday morning and spent the day in Calgary. The Bishop passed through here about three weeks ago and was so struck by what he heard of this district that he determined to see it on his return. Fortunately it was Sunday, and the congregation of the English church were given an opportunity to hear a sermon by the celebrated divine. He took part in the morning service and presided at the service in the evening. The people were deeply impressed by his words and almost held their breath while he spoke. The Bishop would like to have spent several days here but as his schedule was so full he was compelled to spend his time elsewhere. He spoke enthusiastically of the climate and scenery of Calgary and said we had doubtless a great future before us.

From Tuesday's Daily.

REV. FATHER LEBLANC arrived yesterday from St. Albert, and will proceed at once with the erection of the new church.

REV. O. FORTIN and wife, of Winnipeg, came from the west this morning and will remain a few days here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Rogers.

ARCHBISHOPS TACHE, of St. Boniface, and Fabre, of Montreal, will arrive in Calgary tomorrow in their special car, and spend the day here. Service will be held at St. Mary's church in the morning.

MR. A. C. SMITH, barrister, expects to leave for the east in a few days, on some important business which may detain him there for some time and possibly prevent his returning to Calgary. During his short residence here Mr. Shaw has won the friendship and esteem of a great many who will deeply regret his departure.

At the Royal: E. F. Carey, Edmonton; R. Simpson, Edmonton; H. Stanley, Pinhorn, Oxy Ranch; T. C. Langford, High River; E. G. Macpherson, High River; Mrs. Ross and family, J. H. Davis, Toronto; L. C. Dams, M. D. and Lady, Louisville, P. Q.; F. C. Anand, Vancouver; A. A. Riddell, P. Haller, Geo. Spence, Toronto.

TRIBUNE'S "confession," copied from the Regina Journal, is a doubtful compliment after all, seeing that the Journal published in the same issue upwards of half a column of HERALD items (without due credit, by the way) and just three lines from the Tribune. It looks as if the Journal had fallen into the ways of its Regina contemporary. When it speaks you can bear the 8th and 9th commandments.

MR. C. J. BRYAN, Hudson's Bay land commissioner, and Mr. Hugh J. Macdonald, barrister, of Winnipeg, and son of Sir John, arrived last night by special conveyance from the coast. They have been out from Winnipeg several weeks and have travelled through the whole of the Saskatchewan country. They will continue their journey to Macleod.

At a public meeting in Lethbridge on the 28th ult., Rev. Mr. McKillop in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That the present prohibition law is in force in the Territories, is distasteful to a majority of the people on account of its origin, and that the members of the N. W. Council, about to be elected, be asked to advocate in the Council a strong request to the Dominion Parliament to grant to the Territories the same power of dealing with the liquor question as is accorded to the other provinces."

From Wednesday's daily.

REV. J. W. FIMS, of Blackfoot Crossing, is in town.

JACQUES BROS. moved into their elegant new show rooms today.

TRUCK tenders for tanks have been received but they are high.

THE directors of the Turf Club have relinquished the idea of holding a fall meeting.

MR. W. M. GREEN has purchased a car load of horses from Mr. John Owens and will take them to Brandon to sell.

It was rumored in town today that Deerfoot is still in the Blackfoot camp. We don't think Deerfoot is such a clown.

THE fire committee have decided to recommend that the streets be lighted by 12 electric lights, to cost \$1 each per month.

KINCARDINE REVISITER: Harry Collins, of Calgary, is spending a few days in town. He is looking well, and scores of old friends are glad to see him.

MR. ED. MCKAY is taking his last ones, Jimmy and Wanda, to Winnipeg to compete in the running events at the fall meeting. Look out for Calgary, ye Winnipeg ringers!

At the Royal: A. Thompson, Snake Creek; M. Langmuir, Bow River; Rev. J. W. Fims, Blackfoot Reserve; W. F. Spence, Montreal; Arthur Saint Cyr, St. Anne de la Parade; John McDonald, Ottawa.

THE attention of the Lethbridge News is called to the fact that the columns of Calgary news which it reproduced in its last issue and credited to the Tribune were taken from the HERALD. That's not square, Mr. News.

ARCHBISHOPS TACHE and Fabre arrived this morning from the east in the car "Washington." The prelates attended mass at St. Mary's in the morning and spent the remainder of the day at the Mission. They go to Banff tonight. Archbishop Tache is in excellent health, considering the serious illness he has had

during the past four months. Father Lacasse is also here, having accompanied the party from Regina.

From Thursday's Daily.

SIX rubber coats are to be purchased for the housemen.

GET your gun engaged for Monday—the civic holiday.

THE town council have \$24.50 on hand to carry them over till the taxes come in.

THE council instructed Mr. E. P. Davis to draft amendments to the municipal ordinance.

MAYOR KING intends calling a public meeting next week to discuss the liquor question.

LADY MACDONALD went through to the National Park last night in her private car.

THERE is no news from Gleichen today about Deerfoot. It is said the police have gone to the bush to hide.

An application from George Clayton for the position of fireman was read at the council meeting last night and filed.

THE council meeting last night was a dull affair. Some of the members tried to be funny and it was very, very wearisome.

LETTERS were read at the council meeting last night from John D. Ronald and Holloway asking for copies of the debtors by law. They were sent.

THE works committee has had the stock yards surveyed and a lease to the C. P. R. executed and forwarded to the General Superintendent.

DR. AND MRS. BRETT came down from Banff last night, and Mrs. Brett will remain here a few days with her sister, Mrs. Dr. Lambay. Dr. Brett returned to the Park by the express.

THE tenders for tanks were not considered by the council last night as it was deemed advisable to wait until a tender was received from an eastern company, which it is expected will be the cheapest.

MR. H. BUCKNER arrived home this morning from California, looking and speaking well of his trip. He is of the opinion, however, that Calgary is as good as the best.

COUNCILLOR SHELTON wants some more hose. He decided on the "Paragon" cotton hose at 95 cents a foot, but some of the council thought it would be better to buy rubber hose at \$1.10, and now they are in a dilemma.

FREEMAN, who has been lying in the Freezing Hospital for some months at the expense of Calgary, wrote the Council last night asking them to assist him to go home to England to die among his friends. Referred to the relief committee.

TENDERS for brick veneering the fire hall were opened by the council last night as follows: Platt & Halvorsen, \$1,400; Geo. C. Seach, \$1,250; D. R. Clark, \$1,500. Seach will get the job on furnishing satisfactory samples.

IT is the desire of a number of old veterans in town to form a corps to be called the Alberta Mounted Rifles. A petition has been signed and will be forwarded to the Minister of Militia, with a recommendation from the town council that the act be amended so as to permit the organization of the corps.

At the council meeting last night the following accounts were referred to committee: E. R. Rogers, \$5.25; J. A. McMillan, \$15; Mr. Smart, \$2.50; A. Carey, \$20; T. B. Laferriere, \$425; I. S. Freese, \$12; Anna Lake, \$4; Dr. Lindsay, \$5; Linton Bros. and McVittie, Child & Co. were also passed.

FREE PRESS: Mr. J. O'Farrell, one of the oldest and best known of the C. P. R. mail clerks, was married recently in Toronto to Miss Susan McCormack, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. O'Farrell passed through the city a few days ago, bearing with them many tokens of the good wishes of their eastern friends, one of which was a handsome baby carriage presented by an admirer more thoughtful than the others of the contingencies of married life.

At the council meeting last night Coun. Shelton introduced a motion, of which he had given notice some time previously, declaring that the manner in which the liquor traffic is now conducted is obnoxious to a majority of the people and praying the Northwest Council to take action towards securing a license system. Mayor King objected to the motion as it was proposed to call a public meeting to consider the question. Coun. Martin contended that the present system was not obnoxious to the people. Mr. Allan said no doubt it could be enforced, but the people did not want it enforced. Mr. Shelton finally agreed to lay the matter over.

MR. W. T. RAMSAY, for the Electric Light Co., made a proposition to the council last night to furnish 12 lights of 32 candle power for \$1.50 each per month. Coun. Martin strongly objected to such extravagance and said 11 lights would be enough. It was, however, decided to take the whole 12, but there was a unanimous kick against paying the sum of \$84 for lamp material and putting in Mr. Martin thought it was preposterous to have to pay for the lamps and then pay for the light as well. Coun. Shelton was instructed to try and beat down the company on that item and report at a special meeting to be held tonight.

THE entire herd of Senator Cochran's Short Horns from Hildhurst, Quebec, has been removed to the Parketh farm, on the Seaboard. Among the cattle is Heir Apparent, an imported bull bred by J. W. Courtney, Lochdale, Tarriff, Scotland. There are several imported cows, Rosebrook, bred by Campbell, Kinellar, Rosebrook and Maid et Proulx, Beatrice, bred by H. M. the Queen, and Darlington, bred by P. A. Lewis, Washburn, Quebec. Most of the young stock were sired by Lord Aberdeen. There are several Polled Angus among the lot, which numbers in all 44 head, all females except four young males.

A PRELIMINARY interesting incident occurred on the Pacific express last night. Among the passengers was a lady, on route from the eastern provinces to join her husband in Vancouver. She was taken ill yesterday afternoon and Dr. La-

ferriere was telegraphed to by the train men. The Doctor was on hand when the train arrived and a few minutes afterwards the woman gave birth to a fine healthy child. Coun. Shelton was at the depot and on hearing of the event gave instructions for a room prepared at the Windsor for the little stranger and its mother, and ordered a hack to take them there. The worthy councillor was determined not to miss such a chance to increase the population. However, other counsel prevailed and the woman continued her journey in charge of Dr. Brett.

THE MINISTERS VISIT

AN ADDRESS FROM THE BAR TO HON. MR. THOMPSON.

THE MINISTER AND HON. MR. McLELLAN REPLY.

Good Prospects for a New Court House and Jail—Postal Changes.

The presence of the Minister of Justice in Calgary was seized upon by the lawyers as a favorable opportunity for bringing to his notice certain improvements that are desired in connection with the administration of justice. They accordingly assembled at the Royal where the Ministers had been invited to meet them. There were present: Messrs. Loughheed, McCarthy, Cayley, Davis, Costigan, Brown, Ede, Laferriere, Johnson and Shaw, representing the Bar; also Messrs. Dundas, (clerk of the court), Lucas, Rowe, Leeson and others. The Ministers arrived and after the presentation ceremonies were concluded, Mr. Loughheed read the following address:

THE ADDRESS.
To the Honorable J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice.

Sir: The members of the Calgary Bar feel that they cannot but take the opportunity afforded by your visit to Calgary, to express to you their appreciation of the services of the law and of the great judicial reforms which your department has within the past year and a half introduced into the administration of justice in the Northwest. Under your administration the Bar, not only of Calgary, but of every centre of settlement in the Territories, feel that they have much to be grateful to you for the reforms of the Government has such radical and judicious reforms in the administration of Northwest affairs, been accomplished as in the Department of which you are the head.

The judicial system, which, thanks to your efforts, now obtains in this country, is one that for the first time, places the Northwest in some degree on equal footing with the provinces of Canada, and assimilates the administration of law in the Territories with that which has been found to work best in the older communities of the Empire.

Your department having accomplished this much in the past, gives us our best right to hope for the continuance of the same enlightened policy in the future. The extension, for instance, of the jury system in our courts as freely as is the case in other English courts, not allowing the trials to depend upon the whims of the magistrates or the crime charged, and, at present, this giving the benefit of the jury to nine tenths of the cases tried in the Territories.

We are also grateful to you for the reforms which you have introduced into the various Northwest courts, and for the introduction of a uniform system of ruling in matters of procedure as well as the other benefits of the system—benefits which are not inconsiderable upon reflection—would result in the equalization of the Department of law in this country, but to increase very largely the efficiency of the bar and courts of the Northwest. And in regard to the Territories, which have been so long in the hands of the lawless, we would also point out that the act of the Department, in introducing the reforms, has brought the name of Calgary prominently before the public as a law-abiding city, and while we would not desire to detract from the efforts of your department to the need of those reforms which were afterward so promptly introduced, we feel especially grateful to you, Sir, for the manner in which they were considered and settled and the happy outcome which, under your direction, has been the result. Permit us then, in the name of the Calgary Bar, to suggest that this large and wealthy town, the centre of the Western Territories, and by far the largest town in the Northwest, is still without a Court House and goal, two necessities which are severely felt and which we have every confidence your department will promptly supply. At the same time we would suggest that if one of the semi-annual sessions of the Court-in-Bank was held at Calgary and the other in Regina, instead of both being held at Regina as at present, the Western and richer portion of the Territories would have no reason to complain that it is not as well served as the eastern portion in regard to the general distribution of the benefits of the Court of Appeal in this country.

In conclusion, Sir, allow us to tender to you and the Hon. Mr. McLellan, your colleagues and party, our heartiest wishes for a pleasant continuation of your journey home and that you may reach Ottawa with renewed health and strength to devote to the arduous labors which your honorable position impose upon you; and that your trip to the Northwest has not proved the least pleasant, as it will have proved the most worthy of recall of your present extended journey through the Dominion.

On behalf of the Bar of Calgary,
J. A. LOUGHEED,
Chairman.

Hon. Mr. McLellan said he could assure his brethren of the Bar of Calgary that this incident of the presentation of an address to him by them was one of the most pleasant instances of a most enjoyable trip. He had felt it to be his duty to make himself familiar with the Northwest and he had taken the earliest opportunity to do so. He believed that the members of the Government, who were called upon in the House, as well as in the Council, not only to consider but to vote upon questions affecting the material interests of this great country, should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the interests of the people of the Northwest and learn their requirements under each department. It was exceedingly gratifying to him that here in this far western and thriving town of Calgary he should receive from fellow professional men such expressions of sympathy and good will. It was an instance of the influence of the mystic tie which binds members of the legal profession together whether they be in the distant east or the thriving busy west. Referring to the address of the Minister said that the introduction of the Torrens system and the consolidation of the statutes were suggested and

put under way by his able predecessor, Sir Alexander Campbell, to whom the greater share of the honor and credit of the measure belonged. He was glad to learn that the organization of the judicial districts and the appointments of judiciary had been so highly satisfactory to the people of the Territories. The old system of stipendiary magistrates had grown effects and it was high time that capable judges and a court of appeal were given them, as had been done. The circuit system, he said, was no doubt highly desirable, but until greater facilities for travel were afforded in the Northwest, and other difficulties removed, he thought it was scarcely practicable. He promised to consult the judiciary on the subject. He referred to the practice of the circuit system in England. He was not surprised to learn that the Torrens system would eventually prevail. He felt when it was passed by Parliament that it was not as effective as it might be. Not that Parliament had neglected the measure in any way; every feature of the bill was scanned with the utmost care, but the members who had been trained to regard land tenure as the most vital interest they had to guard, experienced an electric shock with every clause of the bill, and were slow to admit the radical changes which the system proposed. Hence it was crippled. Some of the Northwest members had suggested changes, but too late to be introduced last session. He would receive with the utmost pleasure any suggestions which the lawyers of the Northwest could make in regard to the system, and at next session the act would be perfected. He fully sympathized with the Bar in their claim for better buildings for Calgary. He had visited the so-called court house with Mr. Dundas, and he did not think it suitable. However, it was not, as had been stated in one quarter, a matter which he had the supreme power to settle. A special appropriation by Parliament was required, and he was not able to give any definite assurance in regard to the matter, but he certainly would represent to his colleagues that new buildings were a necessity and he was sure that as soon as they felt that the public revenue would warrant the expenditure they would make an appropriation. The question of having the full court sit alternately at Regina and Calgary required careful consideration and he would consult the judiciary as to its advisability. There were great advantages in having the court stationary. In conclusion he said he experienced great satisfaction from the expressions of appreciation made by the large and important Bar of Calgary with regard to his administration of the department in the Northwest, and he most sincerely thanked them for their kind words. (Applause.)

A general desire was expressed to hear the Postmaster General, and Mr. Costigan in a few choice words requested the Minister to speak.

Hon. Mr. McLellan said it would give him great pleasure to say a few words to the gentlemen present. But his colleague had promised so much that it was almost impossible for him to add anything. They were having a very pleasant trip and were surprised to see the growth and extent of the Northwest, especially of Calgary. He was here three years ago; today he would not know the town—except for a mountain goat on one of the shops, which was the only thing he recognized. Three years ago there seemed no doubt among the people whether a large town would take root and grow up at Calgary; now there was none, and a great future was assured. He had seen many evidences that this was to be a great central distributing point for the north, south, east and west. As to postal matters, they were, he said, always trying to improve and perfect the service. Desirable changes had been brought to his notice which he would at once take steps to carry out. Possibly in a short time Calgary would be asking for a new post office; he was sure he would need one if he continued to grow as at present, and it would give him great satisfaction to provide it with one. He was much pleased with the present accommodation but he would outgrow it. No point had given them more satisfaction during their trip than Calgary. Down east they complained that the Northwest was not growing fast enough but on comparison with the states he found that they were growing as fast as they did when they were our size. He found that until a state had a population of 150,000 its growth was slow; after that point was reached it went ahead with leaps and bounds. He thought our experience would be the same and that once fairly started we would have great growth. Thanking those present for their kind expressions, Mr. McLellan resumed his seat.

After an hour or so of conversation on matters affecting the interests of Calgary, the Ministers returned to the Metapedia and pulled out for Regina by the morning express.

NATIONAL PARK.

The Road to Devils Lake Commenced—Liquor Cases.

NATIONAL PARK, Sept. 4.—On Wednesday last Mr. R. Wynn had a horse killed by a freight train near the spur, on the C. P. R. here.

Mr. Stewart, the park superintendent, located the road to the Devil's Lake this week, and yesterday started the men to work on it. This will make a beautiful drive, crossing a wild and romantic canyon, and giving visitors easy access to the fine fishing and boating to be enjoyed on the lake.

Yesterday a base ball match took place here between Anthracite and Banff, in which the miners came off victorious. Their opponents treated them to a sumptuous dinner at the Moulton Park hotel afterwards.

Joseph Emard and Malcolm McLean were yesterday brought before Messrs. Geo. A. Stewart and C. Constantine, J. P.'s, and fined \$50 a piece for selling whiskey.

The Rev. O. Fortin, of Winnipeg, held divine service in the Town Hall this morning.